UNITED
NATIONS

DP

Governing Council
of the
United Nations
Development Programme

Distr.
GENERAL

DP/1993/39/Add.1
20 April 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fortieth session
1-18 June 1993, New York
Item 6 of the provisional agenda

UNITED NATIONS TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES

Information on the technical cooperation programme of the Department of Economic and Social Development

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

SUMMARY

The present addendum to the report on United Nations technical cooperation activities provides detailed information on the activities of the Department of Economic and Social Development of the United Nations Secretariat and includes a description of its technical cooperation work in development issues and policies; natural resources and energy; public administration and finance; statistics; population; and transnational corporations. The report also includes information on DESD programme support services and work in conjunction with the World Food Programme.

CONTENTS

	Paragraphs	Page
INTRODUCTION	1	3
I. SUBSTANTIVE AREAS	2 - 105	3
A. Development issues and policies	2 - 8	3
B. Energy and natural resources	9 - 53	4
C. Public administration and finance	54 - 66	10
D. Statistics	67 - 73	12
E. Population	74 - 88	14
F. Transnational corporations	89 - 105	16
II. SUPPORT SERVICES	106 - 137	18
A. Project personnel management	106 - 114	18
B. Contracts and procurement service	115 - 116	20
C. Training	117 - 125	20
D. Financial management	126 - 130	22
E. Management services	131 - 135	23
F. Reports	136 - 137	24
III. WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME	138	24
Annex. Reports issued in 1992		25

INTRODUCTION

1. In 1992, the Department of Economic and Social Development (DESD) of the United Nations Secretariat had 918 technical cooperation projects under execution, with a total delivery of approximately $140.7 million against current year budgets of $185 million. The present addendum to document DP/1993/39 contains information on the substantive and managerial aspects of the work of DESD during 1992. Data on project delivery are contained in DP/1993/39/Add.3. (All delivery figures in this report are provisional.)

I. SUBSTANTIVE AREAS

A. Development issues and policies

2. In 1992, DESD provided advice and assistance to developing countries in national economic and social development planning (including long-term perspective planning, sectoral planning and regional planning); public investment programming and monitoring; foreign debt issues; activities related to structural adjustment and recovery programmes; information systems for planning and management; coordination of external technical and financial assistance; and such interdisciplinary areas as integrated rural development, popular participation and grass-roots development, women's integration in development, social aspects of structural adjustment, critical poverty and incorporation of environmental concerns into development planning.

3. During the year, new projects were approved or execution of projects begun (with DESD as executing or cooperating agency) in Aruba, (funded by the Government of the Netherlands), Bangladesh, Central America (regional), Chad, Honduras, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Mozambique, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone (in cooperation with the International Monetary Fund (IMF)), Sri Lanka, the Sudan, the United Arab Emirates and the United Republic of Tanzania. In addition, advisory services were provided under the new modality of technical support services (TSS-1) to Cameroon, Ethiopia, Gabon, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, South Pacific (regional) and Uganda.

4. As part of its continuing series of interregional workshops on key, topical aspects of development planning, DESD organized and conducted two such workshops in 1992. One was held at Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire (15 to 19 June), within the context of the Japan/UNDESD initiative for enhancing the human, institutional, technological and managerial capacities of developing countries (known as the "Africa Initiative Project" and jointly funded by the Government of Japan and the United Nations). The Abidjan workshop, which received additional support from the African Development Bank (AfDB), dealt with "Accelerated Development in Africa: Perspectives from the Asian Experience". The other workshop, held at Suva, Fiji (29 June to 3 July), funded by the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC) and the United Nations regular programme of Technical Cooperation, covered "Macroeconomic Planning and Management in Small Island Developing Countries".

5. In the field of planning, DESD provides assistance in a broad range of substantive areas pertinent to economies in the process of transformation. For example, in the Comoros, "Strengthening Capacity for Planning and Economic Management", deals with such aspects of structural adjustment as rationalizing the public investment process, reforming para-statal management and reforming the civil service. This project is complementary to World Bank assistance.

6. In the area of Social Dimensions of Adjustment (SDA), DESD has assisted in developing methodologies and procedures for monitoring and planning in projects in several African countries. An interregional workshop was held to promote international exchange of experience in this area.

7. Under a regional project on SDA, the World Bank, AfDB, UNDP and DESD are collaborating to assist several African countries to incorporate social considerations in macroeconomic and sectoral policy-making processes. In this context, DESD is the cooperating agency for a government-executed, UNDP-financed project in the United Republic of Tanzania aimed at assessing the social impact of economic policy and structural reform programmes and at strengthening institutional capacity to design, monitor and implement social policy action programmes and to manage social service delivery systems. This project is one of a group of projects assisting the Government in development planning. The others involve investment programming, information systems for economic planning and management and regional (subnational) planning.

8. During 1992, DESD executed 147 projects in the field of development planning, with a total delivery of $32.1 million.

B. Energy and natural resources

1. Energy

9. A total of 50 advisory missions provided advice on energy policy, resource evaluation and exploration; project design and feasibility studies in the areas of petroleum, coal, natural gas and electric power; energy planning; energy conservation; geothermal, solar, wind and multi-source renewable energy packages; information systems; and microcomputer-based energy analysis.

10. In 1992 the Fifteenth World Energy Congress and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) focused on improving the environment and on the importance of energy efficiency and fuel substitution in meeting that goal. Efficiency measures incorporated in recent DESD projects deal mainly with the generation and transmission of electricity and the end-use of fuels and electricity in industry, transport, commerce and households. Other projects have focused on the transfer of affordable solar energy technology in rural areas to replace kerosene and traditional fuels and to promote rural development. At the same time, recent advances have been made in the handling of conventional fuels; in particular, several new projects are helping developing countries to obtain new clean coal technologies.

11. Increasingly, the countries of eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States are requesting United Nations technical cooperation in the field of energy. DESD is assisting in the restructuring of energy sector

institutions, energy/environmental impact assessment and the provision of energy efficiency advisory services.

12. During the 1980-1987 period, the United Nations implemented a programme to identify the potential for small-scale hydropower in developing countries. The programme surveyed sites in 41 developing countries, concentrating on small-scale power schemes in the range of 500 kilowatts to 5 megawatts. In 1992, on the basis of this survey, DESD launched a Programme on Enhancement of Small-Scale Hydropower Resources in Developing Countries which takes into account environmental and socio-economic considerations. Current activities are reviewing and updating the existing studies and selecting sites for further investigation during the second phase.

13. To guide the Government of Viet Nam and potential donors and investors and to provide an economic and technical benchmark for measuring progress in the energy sector, DESD and the World Bank jointly undertook a complete review of energy sector investments and policies in Viet Nam. The report covered interactions between the energy sector and the economy, the feasibility of building a refinery and developments in the coal sector. It also analysed the possibility of connecting the northern and southern electricity grids and assessed the condition and investment requirements of existing hydro- and thermal-power plants.

14. The Government of China has embarked on an ambitious programme to expand and improve coal utilization, supported by a large projected government investment. The Government has assigned high priority to the implementation of the following DESD-formulated programme elements: control of environmental pollution from coal combustion through a "city demonstration project" in four cities; transfer and development of methods to predict, mitigate and eliminate karst water inflows into coal beds under development; and access to and training in production mining techniques in thick coal seams through seminars, visits to productive mines and technical workshops with manufacturers of thick seam equipment.

15. In India, a new project aims to develop the capabilities of the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute in opencast mine fire control, in-seam seismic exploration and ground control, so that it will be able to provide services in these areas to the Indian coal sector for improved health, safety, productivity and environmental conditions.

16. A recently completed project has concluded that geothermal energy could satisfy a substantial part of the electricity demand in the islands of the eastern Caribbean. It also evaluated the results of exploratory work in Dominica, Grenada and Saint Lucia with a view to presenting an integrated assessment of geothermal potential in the region. Other projects, in China, Ethiopia and Uganda, are maximizing the utilization of geothermal energy.

17. A recently completed energy conservation project in India was given an excellent rating. The energy savings to date, in just 40 audited establishments, is valued at $3.5 million, which far exceeds the $1.24 million provided by UNDP for the project. The long-term potential for commercial energy savings of 20 to 30 per cent forecast at the project outset now seems feasible.

DESD is assisting in the formulation of an energy conservation programme for the next phase of cooperation.

18. In Pakistan, DESD, in cooperation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS) has launched project activities to enhance the efficiency of energy use in industry and buildings. Such projects have the multiple benefits of reducing energy shortages, cutting fuel costs and improving the national balance of payments.

19. In the area of oil and gas development, DESD is assisting the Oil and Natural Gas Commission of India to develop pilot schemes for enhanced oil recovery based on the results of a recently completed project.

20. In 1992 the Global Environment Facility (GEF) approved three projects for DESD execution: coal bed methane development in China ($10 million), photovoltaic energy for household and community use in Zimbabwe ($7 million) and technical assistance to centre for energy conservation in Peru ($0.9 million). These projects aim to reduce carbone dioxide emissions through promotion of new and renewable sources of energy and energy conservation.

21. The following meetings dealing with energy issues were organized by DESD: Study Tour on Small-scale Hydropower (China, 14-27 June) and Reinjection of Geothermal Fluids (Costa Rica, 10-12 November).

22. Sectoral energy studies undertaken in 1992 by DESD with TSS-1 funding included: "Investment Promotion in the Energy sector" (Bulgaria), "Energy Planning and Policy" (China), "Study on Sectoral Energy Consumption; Assessment of Energy Utilization Efficiency" (Islamic Republic of Iran), "Study for Power Supply to Lima (Peru), Energy Consumption Study" (Romania), "North-East Asia Subregion - Energy Sector Analysis", "Pacific Subregion - Regional Petroleum Standards for the Pacific" and "South-Asia Subregion - Alternative Energy Systems".

23. During 1992, DESD executed 89 projects in the energy field with a total delivery of $10.5 million.

2. Water

24. During the year, projects were executed and advisory missions undertaken in water resources planning, engineering, legislation, rural water supply (including water-well drilling), maintenance and community participation and computer applications to surface and groundwater development and management.

25. Under the United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Cooperation, DESD organized three seminars and workshops: Interregional Conference on Water and the Environment (Dublin, Ireland, 26 to 31 January), Workshop on Testing of Training Modules on Women, Water Supply and Sanitation (Bangkok, Thailand, 21 to 25 September) and the Interregional Workshop on the Role of Women in Environmentally Sound and Sustainable Development (Beijing, China, 9 to 15 September).

26. Innovative large-scale projects were developed in Guinea-Bissau and the Central African Republic, financed by the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) and UNDP, which focus on socio-economic aspects of water supply and sanitation in rural areas, with special emphasis on community participation and on the role of women.

27. In a project in southern Africa, the programme goal of DESD is the integrated and environmentally sound management of the area's water resources to allow sustainable development. The objective is the promotion of compatible national procedures for the planning and management of water resources development and the development of a mechanism for the exchange of information among the 11 countries involved.

28. A number of projects had a strong environmental component. In China, a large-scale project is aimed at building national capacity to undertake macroeconomic planning in the water supply sector. It focuses on developing mathematical computer models in hydrology, water supply and management and overall resource planning using multi-objective goal analysis techniques. Geared towards water quality and protection, this project is attempting to optimize the allocation of scarce water resources among agricultural, urban and industrial uses, in response to the recommendations of Agenda 21 (UNCED). In Pakistan, DESD has supported the establishment of the Waterlogging and Salinity Research Institute in Lahore, which coordinates all research in Pakistan on waterlogging and salinity and disseminates information both nationally and internationally on these subjects. Under a regional project for the Lake Chad Basin (involving Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria), DESD is attempting to restore water levels of the lake (lowered by the effects of drought), on which populations of the four countries depend for their agricultural needs. To this end, a mathematical model has been developed to test different water management strategies and their effects on lake water levels.

29. During 1992, DESD executed 95 projects in the field of water resources development, with a total delivery of $15.4 million.

3. Mineral resources

30. In 1992 DESD carried out projects in 40 countries in all phases of mineral development - mineral prospecting, geological mapping, airborne geophysical surveys, establishment of a geological computerized database using geographic information systems (GIS), mineral policy and investment promotion advice, a mineral economic survey, mine design and engineering, environment protection and management and geophysics application in other sectors. Many projects included institution and human resources development, with Africa receiving 66 per cent of the assistance. Emphasis was given to least developed and land-locked countries in Africa, notably in the Sahel region, where a new source of exports is urgently needed to provide hard currency.

31. A mix of ad hoc technical and policy advisory services provided to developing countries included institution-building; direct support; training and sharing of experience through seminars and workshops; and research, analysis and information dissemination. Expertise was also provided to the prediction and monitoring of geological hazards, which apply technology similar to that used in

mineral exploration. Special attention was given to strengthening linkages between government mineral policies, rural community needs and industrial corporate strategy in order to integrate the mineral sector into the development process.

32. Substantive and organizational support were provided to the first TCDC programming exercise in mining and related environmental matters, in Ecuador from 9 to 13 March.

33. Some 20 short-term advisory services were provided in such areas as mineral sector review, in cooperation with the World Bank; impact assessment of geological, geographic and environmental factors on life and poverty; the role of geological surveys in mitigating risks; evaluation of geological hazards; formulation of legislative regulation in the field of mining and geology; diamond exploration methodology and promotion; on-site evaluation; development of strategies for long-term mitigation of volcanic hazards; and small-scale mining assessment and policy proposals.

34. An Interregional Seminar on Foreign Investment and Joint Ventures in the Mining Sector was held in China from 7 to 11 December.

35. Most projects had a mining investment promotion component, including the formulation of user-friendly computerized geo-scientific databases. With a view to helping investors identify mineral targets, intensive fieldwork was carried out by national teams under the technical supervision of international experts. The establishment of user-friendly computerized geo-scientific databases was part of the effort to improve the investment framework. Legal and investment promotion services were requested and were instrumental in the drafting of new legislation.

36. Such projects were implemented in Angola, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Chad, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Jamaica, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Pakistan, the Philippines, Togo, Uganda and Yemen. In Bolivia, the project promoted the use of such non-traditional mining methods as low-grade, high-tonnage open-pit mining and attracted investment to the country. This has shifted mining policy in the country away from the traditional focus on one resource. In the Philippines and Yemen, projects helped the Governments step up their mining investment promotion efforts. In Ghana a project assisted in the organization of the Mineral Commission, which is responsible for the governance and development of the mineral sector. The Minerals Commission upgraded the extraction and marketing of national gold and diamond resources, attracted new investments valued at several million dollars from leading mining companies world wide and is now promoting small-scale mining.

37. The importance of small-scale mining activities has gained recognition, in particular as a means of providing new employment opportunities in rural areas. In Ethiopia, a project will train national personnel to provide advisory services to mines and prepare models for demonstration at selected sites. In Mali riverbeds were dredged for mining cooperatives; in Burkina Faso, auriferous alluvials were processed; and in the Sahel region and in Mozambique coal degasification techniques were taught.

38. In Pakistan, projects evaluated reserves and technology for small-scale mining and processing of sulphur in Baluchistan and carried out exploration, mining evaluation, processing and marketing of gemstones in Kashmir. Assistance was provided to alluvial gemstone mining at Orissa in India. In Laos, alluvial gold targets were evaluated and testing of sluice recovery of gold from the Mekong River is about to begin. In Jamaica, a mobile mining task force was formed and equipped and has successfully opened seven marble quarry sites. Promising mineral prospects have been identified in the Sahel region as well as in Mozambique and Uganda.

39. The protection of the environment was a major concern in formulating and implementing new projects. For example, in Guinea-Bissau a project was designed to ensure the "environmental-friendly" development of a phosphate deposit and the evaluation of additional mineral potential. Environmental baseline studies have been carried out in the course of undertaking feasibility studies of mineral deposits in Nepal, Pakistan and Thailand.

40. During 1992, DESD executed 79 projects in the field of minerals, with a total delivery of $13.1 million.

4. Infrastructure: cartography, remote sensing and public works

41. Assistance was provided in applying remote-sensing techniques to mapping and map updating in a number of developing countries. Advisory services to remote-sensing training programmes focused on the use of satellite remote-sensing data from new sensors, assessing the use of this data and identifying possibilities for map production and updating of old maps.

42. In October, DESD organized, with the cooperation of the Beijing Commission for Science and Technology, a seminar on Urban Information Systems and their application to developing countries (Beijing, 13 to 21 October). The purpose of the seminar was to provide a forum for discussion and dissemination of current and improved techniques for formulation of Urban Information Systems to benefit developing countries.

43. DESD provided secretariat services and technical background papers to the Sixth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names (New York, 25 August to 3 September) and the Sixteenth Session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names.

44. In collaboration with the Earth Observation Satellite Company and the International Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, DESD organized a two-week seminar (Washington, D.C., 2 to 14 August) on Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, to benefit developing countries.

45. In Trinidad and Tobago, surveys of deep-sea areas were completed. The country is now able to do the survey work required for effective management and protection of its marine environment, particularly with regard to offshore hazards and the definition of sea lanes to cope with the heavy traffic of crude oil carriers in the area.

46. In Turkey, technical cooperation was provided to the Municipality of Ankara to strengthen its institutional capabilities to implement the initial stages of a comprehensive urban transportation master plan, including the implementation of the rapid transit system (heavy and light rail transit).

47. In Malawi, in the context of a government-established strategy of self-help schemes to provide social and physical infrastructure to the rural population, a major effort combining technical cooperation and capital investment for the construction of village access roads and bridges has been completed.

48. In Viet Nam a comprehensive national transportation sector review initiated in 1990 has been completed. It provides, for the first time, the data and analytical basis for understanding the current status of the transport infrastructure, its related industries and operations and for identifying the major capital investment and technical cooperation needs.

49. In Uganda, satellite imagery was taken of the entire territory of the country. Comparison of this imagery with existing 30-year-old maps revealed a significant change, thus facilitating the preparation of revised and updated maps.

50. In Swaziland, assistance is being provided for the improvement of road maintenance, planning and operations.

51. In India, a major large-scale project continues to upgrade the research and development facilities of the Indian Railways Research Design and Standards Organization in Lucknow. It is developing passenger coaches and wagons with higher capacity and improved reliability. Activities include design, production of prototypes, testing of the rolling stock and systems and training of Indian engineers in manufacturing, testing and maintenance techniques.

52. Fellowships and grants were awarded to candidates for studies in transport, road maintenance and management, data processing, photogrammetry, cartography/map compilation, cadastral and land information systems, GIS, integrated digital mapping, geodetic science, map reproduction and printing.

53. In the fields of cartography, remote sensing and public works, 43 projects were executed during 1992, with a total delivery of $8.3 million.

C. Public administration and finance

54. In 1992 increased technical cooperation was provided to improve public-sector management systems with special emphasis on assisting Governments to strengthen their policy formulation processes and human resources development.

55. DESD continued to assist the Governments of Bhutan, Mali Mauritius and Nepal in human resources development and institutional capacity. Projects on administrative reform are under way in Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania. Projects involving the development and modernization of information management systems were executed in Morocco, Papua New Guinea and the United Arab Emirates. Due to the increased importance of

information technology tools in elections and in public administration, a number of information technology needs assessment missions were undertaken.

56. The establishment and strengthening of management development institutions remained a principal focus of DESD cooperation. Assistance continued to be provided to management institutes in Bangladesh, Colombia, the Gambia, India, Lesotho, Nepal, Panama, Paraguay and government ministerial departments in Mozambique, Thailand and the United Republic of Tanzania.

57. In the area of electoral administration, a number of fact-finding missions to assess the capacity of Governments to organize elections led to the formulation and execution of technical cooperation programmes aimed at strengthening the capacity of national electoral commissions, organizing international observers missions and providing assistance in the organization and conduct of national elections. A large-scale project was executed in Angola to that effect. Other technical cooperation missions were fielded to Albania, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda and Uganda.

58. In 1992, a series of interregional seminars on decentralization, democratization and development were held in Tunisia (February 1992), the Gambia (June 1992) and Korea (October 1992). Preparatory technical committee meetings for the 1993 World Conference on Metropolitan Government, to be held in Tokyo, were organized in Honolulu, Hawaii (22 to 24 June and 23 to 25 November).

59. Sectoral studies aimed at helping countries create conditions for better government and administration were undertaken under the new facility for technical services at the programme level (TSS-1). These included a study to define the Government's needs in public management reform in Bangladesh; development administration and efficiency in Bhutan; reassessment of the public administration system in support of structural adjustment in India; improved policy processes and decentralization in the Gambia, Jordan and Malawi; civil service reform and management performance improvement in Lesotho and Uganda; and strengthening governance and state reform in several Latin American countries.

60. The main objective of the United Nations Programme in Public Finance is to respond to changing needs of developing countries in strengthening their institutional capacities with a view to improving revenue administration, rationalizing public expenditures and enhancing financial management and accountability.

61. Against a background of rising external debt, increased government deficits, shrinking resources available for public expenditure and declining economic growth, DESD has sought to strengthen developing country capacities in resource mobilization and budgetary processes and to formulate and evaluvate the role of public-sector management in economic development.

62. Technical cooperation projects carried out in fiscal reform and tax administration in Bangladesh, Nepal, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania have contributed significantly to strengthening national capabilities in tax administration and resulted in mobilizing much-needed additional tax and customs revenues for economic development.

63. Other projects focused on public expenditure rationalization, legislative and administrative aspects of fund control and accountability and auditing of the efficiency and effectiveness of operations. This includes projects in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, the Netherlands Antilles, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Yemen.

64. Activities were carried out in the field of accounting in Bangladesh and Ethiopia. As a means of strengthening economic and financial management, modern computerized information systems were introduced in several countries, including Algeria, the Netherlands Antilles and Papua New Guinea. In Papua New Guinea a computerized government accounting system set up at 19 provincial and 17 central government locations improved financial legislation, financial procedures and revenue management. Under the project, new regulations were drafted and large numbers of government staff were trained in new systems, procedures and regulations. Currently, the project is consolidating past gains in accounting and financial management and improving public expenditure control and the management of liquid government resources. The project in the Netherlands Antilles aims to equip the Government with a modern computerized accounting system and to train staff in its operation.

65. DESD conducted a Working Group on Aid Accountability at Vienna, Austria, in May 1992 and a Symposium on Savings and Credit in Africa at Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, in April 1992 in the field of resources mobilization.

66. In 1992, DESD executed 131 projects in the fields of public administration and finance with a total delivery of $6 million.

D. Statistics

67. In 1992, emphasis continued on assisting developing countries to strengthen and extend national services and capabilities for collecting, processing, disseminating and using a broad range of development-related statistics. A wide range of projects helped build national statistical systems, conduct population and housing censuses, promote statistical data processing and improve both economic and social statistics. Technical support continued to be given to ensure that developing countries have full access to appropriate new techniques for processing and disseminating statistics; to assist those developing countries that are the least advanced in statistics; to contribute to work carried out under the umbrella of the National Household Survey Capability Programme (NHSCP); and to improve the situation of women.

68. Training remained an essential component in technical cooperation activities, covering fellowships, on-the-job training, study tours, workshops and seminars and local training provided by field staff, technical advisers and regular staff of DESD. Most country projects provided support for an explicit training component. In addition, the following workshops were organized: Interregional Workshop on Development of Statistics on Women's Activities in the Informal Sector, in collaboration with the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) and the Government of the Republic of Korea (Seoul, Korea, 25 to 29 May); Interregional Seminar on the Revision of the System of National Accounts, organized in collaboration with the Instituto nacional de estatistica geográfica e información (INEGI) Statistics

Mexico (Aguascalientes, Mexico, 1 to 10 October); Seminar on the Use of CD-ROM Technology, in collaboration with the Central Statistical Office of Hungary (Budapest, Hungary, 29 September to 4 October); and International Seminar on the 1990 Population Census of China, organized in collaboration with the Government of China (Beijing, China, 16 to 23 October).

69. DESD has continued funding an interregional project for training of junior statisticians and programmers. The project promotes TCDC, arranging sending nationals from countries with less developed statistics to other developing countries that have the capability of providing on-the-job training in desired fields. Emphasis is placed on the least developed countries and the development of women statisticians and programmers.

70. Five countries - Burkina Faso, the Cayman Islands, Guinea, Guyana and the Seychelles - joined NHSCP in 1992. By the end of 1992, NHSCP had promoted integrated household survey programmes in 50 countries, 26 of which are in Africa, 4 in West Asia, 7 in the Asia and Pacific region, 12 in Latin America and the Caribbean and one in Europe. External donors, mainly UNDP, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), contributed about $8 million towards the costs of surveys in NHSCP-participating countries in 1991 and 1992. From the inception of NHSCP in October 1979 until December 1992, a total of about $50 million has been contributed from external sources, through multilateral and bilateral arrangements, to survey programmes in the 50 participating countries. At the request of UNDP, a review of NHSCP was undertaken in 1992. Accomplishments included a large number of national surveys, the promotion of integrated household surveys, the delivery of technical support services and the coordination between users and producers of household survey data. The review has recommended that the functions now carried out by the Statistical Division of the United Nations Secretariat, the regional commissions and the specialized agencies under NHSCP be continued.

71. In 1992 there were two major objectives in the field of gender statistics: the improvement of statistics on women's participation in the informal sector, and assistance to countries in the development of national databases on women, population and development. Since 1990, funds have been provided to DESD by the Government of Norway to finance a technical adviser in statistics on women in development, who has had a key role in assisting developing countries to improve statistics on women. In the informal sector, a major cooperative project with INSTRAW, UNDP and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) was completed. In the area of national databases and statistical reports, technical missions assisted in project development, substantive backstopping and training in Bulgaria, Ghana, Kenya, Pakistan and Turkey, and a subregional workshop was held in the South Pacific sponsored by INSTRAW with the support of the Government of New Zealand. Following the successful development and promotion of the United Nations Women's Indicators and Statistics Database (Wistat) and the publication of "The World's Women, 1970-1990: Trends and Statistics", DESD, in cooperation with the Women in Development Subgroup of the Joint Consultative Group on Policy and interested bilateral agencies, is responding to requests from countries for assistance in developing national databases and reports for the Fourth World Conference on Women, 1995.

72. The Computer Software and Support for Population Activities project entered a new cycle in 1992 with funding from UNFPA. The project promotes productive use of computer technology by developing and delivering population software to country programmes, Governments and academic institutions; organizes, collaborates and participates in software training workshops; and provides computerized technical support to UNFPA and other units of the United Nations system. PopMap, the software created by the project in 1991, has proven to be an effective analytical and presentation tool in multidisciplinary areas. A total of 1,400 population software packages were delivered in 1992, of which an estimated 44 per cent was for the project software PC-Edit, Xtable and PopMap.

73. During 1992, DESD executed 150 country projects and 19 intercountry projects in all fields of statistics and statistical data processing, including informatics, with a total expenditure of $16.7 million. A total of 180 project-related or direct technical advisory missions to 79 countries were undertaken.

E. Population

74. In 1992 DESD provided technical cooperation to population projects in 67 developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America in demographic training, analysis and research, population policy and population and development.

75. Approximately 43 projects were in population training and research, of which 37 per cent were in Africa, 21 per cent in Asia, 19 per cent in Latin America, 12 per cent in West Asia, 4 per cent in Europe and the remaining 7 per cent interregional.

76. Emphasis on technical cooperation in Africa in general and sub-Saharan Africa in particular continued. Short-term, intensive training of specialized government personnel in population issues and approaches, such as the Population Policy Workshop held in October under the auspices of the University Training/Research Project in Swaziland, became an even more prominent feature of work in this area, as was the production of a significant number of policy-oriented research products by increasingly self-reliant institutions.

77. University-based population research and teaching units became more involved in research on population and environment in the context of sustainable development. For instance, at the unit for Training in Demography at the University of Dar-es-Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, demographers are being trained to integrate population in all aspects of the Government's sectoral development planning.

78. In China, policy-oriented research was carried out on, inter alia, measures to eliminate critical poverty; strategies for the implementation of an appropriate population policy for ethnic minority groups; realistic quality-of-life indexes; and fertility and women's income. The products of 10 such research endeavours completed in 1992 have been accepted as one basis for strategy and target-setting in China's Ninth Five-Year Development Plan.

79. Recognizing the critical importance of skilled human resources, one of the first multilaterally funded population projects requested by the Government of Mongolia, in the area of teaching and research in population at the Mongolian

National University, became operational in 1992. China opened its doors to the first group of Mongolians to be trained as teachers via the TCDC modality. A similar project at the University of Tirana in Albania has already built enough research capacity and infrastructure to plan a regional conference on one of the most pressing problems of Eastern Europe in 1993.

80. The population research and teaching unit of the University of Honduras continued to train, at the graduate level, selected middle- and senior-level government officials from Honduras and other Central American countries in population-development planning and policy.

81. Finally, many research and teaching projects have taken on the need for research on the acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). Aspects investigated include the impact of AIDS on family and community stability and resources and the response to the threat of AIDS.

82. In the area of population, 34 projects were implemented in 33 countries, with a major emphasis on the evaluation and analysis of data from the 1990 round of population censuses and demographic surveys.

83. To prepare for analyses of these censuses, DESD helped Governments strengthen demographic analysis units and train personnel through national, regional, interregional and other international technical cooperation programmes. A pressing demand continued for computer hardware and software for training in demographic analysis, integration of population into development and population policy formulation.

84. Also in connection with the 1990 round of population censuses, DESD initiated several activities to enhance government capacity for demographic analysis. In cooperation with the International Statistical Programs Centre of the United States Bureau of the Census, a four-month training programme in demographic data analysis, dissemination and utilization was organized for 18 trainees, 16 of whom came from DESD-executed country population projects. In cooperation with ECA, DESD organized a workshop in Ghana in August to train African demographers and planners in the use of microcomputers for analysis of census data. In addition, a workshop was organized in Burkina Faso in February 1992 for participants from nine African francophone countries on the use of REDATAM and PopMap. This represented an innovative transfer of technology both from the University of Montreal and from Latin America (REDATAM was developed by the Latin American Demographic Centre) to Africa. The User's Manual of REDATAM is now being translated into French and will be distributed to francophone countries.

85. The team approach to demographic analysis, employing staff demographers, local consultants and a national or international expert as technical coordinators, continued to be adopted in a number of countries and is being encouraged in others. In addition, with the need for analysis of census data well established by previous population census rounds, DESD is helping developing countries to incorporate programmes of data analysis and dissemination into the 1990 population census design.

86. Managerial and substantive backstopping was provided in 30 countries in the fields of population policy and population and development. Project activities

included strengthening institutional arrangements (population units, national population commissions); demographic research and studies; population policy formulation; integration of population variables in development planning; and training of national staff in the field of population policy and development, including use of demo-economic models and related microcomputer software for development planning. Of particular interest were several new population policy projects formulated in Jordan and Yemen and by the League of Arab States. In addition, a new microcomputer-based women-in-development model for urban formal and informal sectors was completed to demonstrate the impact of policies to ensure a more equitable partnership with women in the socio-economic development process. Several major papers concerning women's issues were presented as part of preparatory work for the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development and elsewhere.

87. A United Nations Trust Fund for a Demographic and Health Surveys programme was initiated late in 1991 to expand the purview of the programme supported primarily by USAID via the trust fund mechanism, with DESD inputs in training, data analysis and dissemination. Initial funding for the programme was received in 1992 from the Government of Sweden, while strong expressions of interest were received from a number of other potential sponsors interested in supporting demographic and health survey activities in at least 13 developing countries.

88. During 1992, DESD executed 112 projects in the field of population with a total delivery of $7.6 million. In addition, 48 project-related or direct technical advisory missions to 34 countries were undertaken.

F. Transnational corporations

89. On 1 March 1992 the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations became part of the newly formed DESD.

90. The rapid changes in economic directions and global trends affected both the content and the geographic distribution of the technical cooperation programme in this field. A greater number of projects dealt with economic reform and reformulation of legislation and regulation, privatization and private-sector development and technology issues. In geographic terms, assistance was increasingly provided to Eastern European countries, although about half the technical cooperation programme was in Africa and least developed countries.

91. Against this background, many activities carried out in Latin America and the Caribbean region focused on privatization. In Honduras, the Government-owned telecommunications firm was advised on restructuring and privatizing selected services. In Peru, the State enterprise Instituto peruano de energía nuclear (IPEN) was helped to identify commercial opportunities and investors for its nuclear reactor. The Government of Cuba was helped to promote foreign investment and non-traditional exports, while Nicaragua's National Institute of Energy was helped to formulate and implement a programme to develop the hydrocarbons sector with transnational corporations as sources of risk capital, technical and managerial know-how and markets.

92. In the Caribbean region, a petroleum exploration and development contract was reviewed for the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) in Grenada and a check-list of issues that the IDC would use in negotiating contracts for petroleum exploration and production was prepared. In Antigua and Barbuda, the second phase of a hotel privatization project was completed.

93. In Africa, a three-year programme in Mozambique is improving the Government's capacity to negotiate with transnational corporations and to develop an appropriate legal and institutional framework for foreign investment. The Government of Algeria was assisted in drafting a new foreign investment law and regulations which attempt to increase the role of the private sector without minimizing the Government's role in the management of the economy.

94. In Asia and the Pacific region, the Indian Ocean Commission was assisted in the preparation of a policy paper on the harmonization of foreign investment and development policies within the Commission. A new foreign investment code was drafted for Vanuatu, a policy paper was prepared for Malaysia on technology transfer in developing countries, a draft model petroleum agreement was prepared for Fiji and Tonga was helped to renegotiate a contract with a telecommunications transnational corporation. In collaboration with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), DESD helped Samoa review the financial performance of Polynesian Airlines.

95. In Eastern and Central Europe, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations of Albania was advised on foreign investment and private-sector development. In Romania, a project got under way with the National Agency for Privatization.

96. DESD continued work in harmonizing investment laws, policies and regulations within regions. It helped formulate a project on trade and investment relations between the Organization for Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and Puerto Rico and between OECS and the United States Virgin Islands aimed at increasing trade and investment between OECS and its two island neighbours. In eastern and southern Africa, DESD-assisted integration projects for the Preferential Trade Area for East and Southern Africa and the Southern African Development Council are designed to reduce the costly incidence of competitive bidding by member States to attract foreign investors.

97. Regarding private-sector development, DESD advised the Government of Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania on the planning for loan agreements with the World Bank to undertake large-scale privatization and divestiture programmes. In the United Republic of Tanzania, recommendations were made against the backdrop of the UNDP-funded programme for development of the private sector and the requirements of the Government and the Island Government of Zanzibar. The Government of the Gambia was helped to review draft bidding contracts for the leasing of services provided by the Gambia Utilities Corporation and in Mali an evaluation of the Grand Hotel du Bamako yielded recommendations regarding privatizing the facility.

98. The EMPRETEC programme for Zimbabwe supported the Government's efforts to stimulate employment, investment, technology transfer and exports through small- and medium-size enterprises and also supported the Zimbabwe Investment Centre's capacity to promote foreign investment and generate bankable projects in priority sectors. The programme fostered linkages between small- and

medium-size enterprises and large transnational corporations and stimulated cross-border joint ventures within southern Africa.

99. In the Baltic republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, DESD is initiating a project to develop markets for the scientific resources of these countries.

100. Environmental concerns were important in a number of projects. In Latin America, for example, the Government of Chile was helped to draft regulations on sulphur dioxide emissions, the country's largest source of pollution; these regulations were later adopted. The know-how acquired by the Government is allowing it to draft regulations for minor emissions without outside technical cooperation. In Colombia, a legal environmental expert worked with government officials on the country's new environmental protection policy, while in Ecuador, DESD worked with the Government and the private sector on a new law for environmental protection in hydrocarbons. Assistance to Nicaragua is assisting the National Energy Institute in the use of hydrocarbons with attention to environmental regulation.

101. As a follow-up to research in the area of direct foreign investment and transnational corporations in the service sector, DESD, together with the World Bank, is implementing a new UNDP-funded project, "Expansion of Foreign Direct Investment and Trade in Services". The project helped prepare a handbook on the liberalization of foreign direct investment and trade in services and provided assistance to the Governments of Tunisia and Uruguay.

102. In the Caribbean region, the environmental implications of a proposal to build a plant in Grenada to manufacture ethanol from bagasse were reviewed. Also in Grenada, recommendations were made regarding a transnational corporation proposal to establish a battery manufacturing plant.

103. In Asia and the Pacific region, a first draft of the Solomon Islands Environmental Law was prepared with technical cooperation.

104. During the year, DESD organized 36 training workshops, symposiums and round-table conferences relating to direct foreign investment.

105. DESD executed 53 projects in the field of transnational corporations during 1992, with a delivery of $3.9 million.

II. SUPPORT SERVICES

A. Project personnel management

106. The reorganization which brought about the establishment of DESD merged responsibilities for both training and project personnel into a single service. Recruitment and administration of project personnel became the work of two sections of this new service and are discussed in this section of the report. The training component is discussed in section II, part C.

107. International recruitment suffered slightly by comparison with 1991 but improved by the end of the year. The regional distribution of this activity

showed the continued primacy of Africa, with 334 (38 per cent) of all international appointments. Asia and the Pacific region were second with 287 (33 per cent), followed by North America and the Caribbean region with 76 (9 per cent) and the Middle East with 66 (8 per cent).

108. As in the previous year, expertise in natural resources and energy was supplied predominantly by industrialized countries, but demand for this field of activity manifested a sharper decline than for the other areas. Developing countries have played a role of growing importance, providing requisite skills in such fields as finance, public administration, statistics, population, economic development planning, social and community development and, increasingly, management training. Overall, 79 per cent of recruits came from developed countries, with the balance from developing countries.

109. Under the new arrangements for agency support costs and with the rapid progress of national execution of technical cooperation programmes and projects, developing countries have often taken the initiative in determining the character and extent of the assistance they need. As in the previous year, more than four out of five individuals contracted by DESD were high-level consultants assigned to short-term missions. Only about 100 persons received staff appointments for one-year terms or longer under the 200 series of the United Nations Staff Rules.

110. In addition to recruiting consultants, the service also continued to administer the entitlements of all project personnel, which in 1992 numbered some 2,500 individuals, including locally recruited staff.

111. DESD continued to expand its programme to support capacity-building for national execution of technical cooperation projects. In addition to assistance in the area of public administration, DESD provided advice and training on such project support services as recruitment, contracts procedures and procurement.

112. Following the success of the 1989 pilot training workshop for senior cadres of national recruitment services in English, the Meeting of National Recruitment Services, held at Bangkok, Thailand, in 1990, strongly supported the idea of additional training workshops in Spanish and in French. In light of General Assembly resolution 44/211 of 22 December 1989 and Governing Council decisions 82/7 of 18 June 1982 and 92/34 of 26 May 1992, the workshops' twin objectives were to assist in the development of an infrastructure for the effective participation of the developing countries as donors in the international exchange of high-level skills and to enhance their management capabilities for programme and project implementation. A workshop for 16 Spanish-speaking countries was successfully conducted at Madrid, Spain, with visits to Frankfurt, Germany, Geneva, Switzerland, and Tunis, Tunisia, in 1991. A similar francophone workshop was organized at Paris, France with visits to Montpelier, France, Geneva and Tunis from 8 to 24 June 1992. Seventeen participants from as many francophone countries attended. One new dimension of the Spanish- and French-language workshops was the incorporation of training administration (fellowships and study tours).

113. National recruitment services constitute a long-established network which has, over the years, offered substantial support services to DESD. Relations with those services in 1992 continued to be close and very productive.

Preparations have begun for the next biennial Meeting of National Recruitment Services, scheduled to take place at Cairo, Egypt, from 27 March to 2 April 1993.

114. Preliminary figures indicate that total delivery for project personnel in 1992 was $83.9 million.

B. Contracts and procurement service

115. As of 30 November 1992, DESD issued purchase orders and contracts for a total of $28.5 million. Purchase of equipment accounted for about 70 per cent of the total value; the remaining 30 per cent was for the provision of services. In 1991, the respective rates were 72 per cent and 28 per cent. By value, about 35 per cent of all purchase orders and contracts issued in 1992 were placed in developing countries. DESD is attempting to increase the value of purchase orders placed in developing countries further by providing statistical data to the Inter-Agency Procurement Services Office (IAPSO) and by actively participating on IAPSO committees.

116. In favour of a United Nations Secretariat-wide Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), DESD halted development of its own computer-aided procurement system in early 1992 and began close cooperation with IMIS.

C. Training

117. Expenditures for fellowships and training amounted to $21.2 million in 1992. As in 1991, Africa had the largest share of expenditures, 54 per cent, or $11.4 million, Asia and the Pacific region had 27 per cent, or $5.8 million, the Mediterranean, Middle East and interregional programmes had 18 per cent, or $3.7 million, and the Americas had 0.1 per cent, or $0.3 million.

118. In 1992, DESD implemented a total of 3,438 training awards, including fellowships, study tours, seminars and workshops, as compared with 5,312 in 1991. Most placements were made in the United States of America, followed by South Africa, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Australia. Resources of developing countries were utilized as much as possible in the training, and approximately half of all trainees were placed in developing countries, a total of 1,718. DESD has continued to give particular attention to women, and awards were granted to 730 women in 1992.

119. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/211 of 22 December 1989 and Governing Council decisions 90/21 and 90/26 of 22 June 1990 and 90/37 of 20 June 1990, DESD continues to provide training to Governments involved in national execution to assist them to acquire the national capacity to implement projects and conform with the managerial, monitoring and reporting requirements of the multilateral technical cooperation system.

120. The 10th meeting of Senior Fellowship Officers, held under DESD auspices at the International Labour Organisation (ILO) International Training Centre in Turin, Italy, from 24 to 26 March, reconfirmed the role of the DESD office in Geneva as the focal point for the United Nations system inter-agency

fellowships. Over 40 participants from major United Nations system fellowship services, host countries and other offices attended. In view of the importance of national execution, the meeting focused on this topic. It concluded that the situation ranged from countries which had fairly substantial capacity to undertake execution of multilateral technical cooperation projects to countries which did not yet have such capacity, with some beneficiary countries in a position in between, and that the United Nations agencies had a vital role in training national staff. It was generally recognized that the United Nations fellowship services had a comparative advantage in placing, administering and maintaining fellows.

121. DESD continued to cooperate with the Department of Political Affairs on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (UNETPSA). In 1992, contributions and pledges amounted to over $5.35 million - a significant decrease in resources over the previous year's $5.9 million. Pursuant to its resolution 46/80 of 13 December 1981, in which the General Assembly considered that the Programme should have the flexibility to provide educational and training assistance to disadvantaged South Africans within the country itself, it became necessary to survey South African academic institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and intergovernmental agencies engaged in granting scholarships to disadvantaged South Africans and some tertiary institutions such as the traditionally black and white open universities. With this expanded mandate, UNETPSA policy directives now focus on funding inside South Africa and abroad to build institutional capacity of NGOs, especially the historically black and other universities and communities; to provide black leadership skills training to facilitate the transition to a non-racial and democratic South Africa; and to train black lawyers and judges for the effective administration of justice in a post-apartheid South Africa.

122. UNETPSA continues to support educational training outside of South Africa where appropriate. Priority funding abroad focuses on short-term specialized training or post-graduate courses not available inside South Africa, especially in high-technology, public administration, policy research, policy planning, education management, engineering and natural and applied sciences, for which there is an immediate need. UNETPSA recently initiated projects to strengthen the education management capabilities of the historically black universities. The programme continues to emphasize training at technical and first-degree levels in Africa in fields most relevant to the development of southern Africa.

123. During this reporting period, UNETPSA sponsored 2,108 South African and Namibian students world wide, over 43 per cent of whom are women. The programme continues to cooperate with scholarship agencies, NGOs and educational institutions in co-sponsorship arrangements to increase the number of students assisted. Recommendations to strengthen the Programme's administration, adopted by the Advisory Committee on UNETPSA, continued to be implemented in 1992.

124. In September 1992 in South Africa, UNETPSA co-sponsored, with the Special Committee against Apartheid, a follow-up to the International Conference on the Educational Needs of the Victims of Apartheid. While noting some positive developments, this conference focused on the continuing education crisis in South Africa. Some fields of education and training were identified as critical for the international community to focus on in order to assist South Africans in restructuring the educational system and implementing a human resource

development strategy for a post-apartheid South Africa. UNETPSA was once again called upon to play a leading role in this international effort.

125. The DESD office at Geneva, which is responsible for placement and administration of fellows and study tour participants in Europe, provided 750 fellowships in 1992. This office continues to issue the annual Directory of Training Courses and Programmes, which provides authoritative and comprehensive information on development training facilities in Europe and neighbouring areas, with emphasis on training facilities for TCDC.

D. Financial management

126. The successor arrangements for agency support costs were introduced during the first quarter of 1992. As of 1 July 1992, all new UNDP-financed projects were implemented in accordance with the guidelines issued by UNDP on the new regime. DESD had an active role in the negotiations in 1991 on the successor arrangements and continued to participate fully in 1992 in all meetings of the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operational Activities) Task Force on Support Costs. In early 1992, these discussions focused on the operational aspects of the guidelines and issues related to implementation, while meetings throughout the remainder of the year centred on the extent of agency participation in new projects and the difficulties encountered in the conversion to the new system.

127. Detailed training sessions were organized within DESD to explain the rationale behind the new regime, the distinction among the three new facilities available to the Department (TSS-1, TSS-2 and Administrative and Operational Support (AOS)) and the procedures to be followed in both executing and implementing projects under this innovative system.

128. DESD also participated in training workshops organized by UNDP to familiarize field practitioners, including government officials and representatives of UNDP and agencies, with the new mechanisms and the underlying policy framework approved by the Governing Council.

129. As a result of the above changes, the Project Management System was further enhanced to facilitate compliance with UNDP revised reporting requirements under the successor arrangements.

130. DESD continued its close collaboration with the IMIS Project Team to ensure that the Department's comprehensive requirements related to technical cooperation activities, both in terms of user requirements and financial reporting, are incorporated into IMIS. To this end, DESD participated in numerous meetings with IMIS, provided extensive documentation on current procedures and reports produced from the system, highlighted future needs and demonstrated the current project management system to the team so that all facets of implementation of technical cooperation projects will be incorporated into IMIS. Once this system is fully operational, the current DESD Project Management System will be discontinued.

E. Management services

131. In 1992, at the request of various international financial institutions, DESD created a Loan Administration Unit to assist in executing large multi-purpose and multidisciplinary capital investment projects and programmes in developing countries. In mid-1992 a cooperation agreement was signed between the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Department, which enabled DESD to act as an IFAD cooperating institution. This responsibility entails the provision by DESD of a full range of management services to the borrowing countries, from the overall coordination and supervision of projects to such project-related support services as technical advice on preparation of work plans and budgets, preparation of agricultural plans, procurement of goods and services, disbursement of funds, implementation of loan covenants, recruitment and training and monitoring and evaluation.

132. During 1992, DESD began assisting IFAD in executing six projects for a period of about five years, with a total investment of $78.5 million, in the Philippines and Samoa in Asia and in Guinea, Mauritania, Rwanda and Senegal in Africa. These projects will help increase food production, reduce under-nutrition and alleviate rural poverty. They will assist these countries to apply innovative strategies and pragmatic approaches which enhance existing institutional capacity at the grass-roots levels to respond to local demand and to mobilize local resources to generate off-farm employment activities.

133. Under this arrangement, the five-year Visayas Communal Irrigation Project in the Philippines will provide irrigation facilities in 10,700 hectares of cultivable land and will provide such agricultural support services as extension, inputs and technology. In Samoa, the focus is on long-term development in rural areas, primarily the restoration of agricultural and educational facilities. In Senegal, rural communities are being helped to increase food production through protection and rehabilitation of the environment, provision of rural credit and support to project management. In Guinea and Rwanda, sustainable agricultural practices are designed to increase food production in five years by about 21,000 tons (in Rwanda) and 23,000 (in Guinea) per annum. In Mauritania, the assistance will help diversify crops.

134. In the above projects, women will be brought into the mainstream of development by realigning institutions to cater to their specific needs, enhancing their technical skills and involving them in the decision-making process. Another main thrust is to restore the ecological balance of the uplands through integrating upstream and downstream development activities within the common planning framework of resource management to benefit the poorest farmers, ensuring a cost-effective, replicable and financially viable approach for self-sustaining development.

135. Based on its preliminary experience, DESD is taking steps to extend its cooperation to other financial institutions and bilateral donors.

F. Reports

136. In 1992, DESD issued 28 agency terminal reports and 20 seminar reports totalling 3,175 printed pages and covering the range of departmental technical cooperation activities. Of the agency terminal reports, 10 covered countries in Africa, 13 in Asia, 6 in the Caribbean region and Latin America and 1 in Europe. Two of those reports were translated. (A list of reports issued in 1992 is contained in the annex.)

137. Some 400 reports were entered on the Development Information System (DIS), a part of the Reports Unit since January 1990. DIS is a computerized database of reference to unpublished material written by or for the United Nations on economic and social development. It provides member States, United Nations officials and institutions involved in economic and social development with rapid access to studies and reports generated by several offices of the United Nations. Development Information Abstracts, the main publication of DIS, is issued periodically and lists a selection of items recently added to the DIS database. In 1992, three issues of the Development Information Abstracts were distributed to 1,700 users and some 700 oral and written requests for searches and/or documents were handled.

III. WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

138. In 1992, DESD provided technical support to the World Food Programme (WFP) to examine food aid projects in low-income, food deficit and least developed countries. DESD took part in five WFP-supported inter-agency missions fielded to Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, Kenya and Mexico to formulate, appraise and, in certain cases, evaluate projects. In addition, 20 aid projects valued at $272 million were reviewed and suggestions were made for improvements as regards the development context, technical feasibility and technical consistency of each project.

Annex

REPORTS ISSUED IN 1992 a/

A. Project reports

Unless otherwise noted, all entries are agency terminal reports in English.

BZE-87-006/1	BELIZE	Gold Prospecting in the Southern Maya Mountains. 17 pp.
BHU-83-019/1	BHUTAN	Strengthening the Survey Department. 38 pp., 4 maps.
BKF-83-P02/1 and 2	BURKINA FASO	General Census of the Population of Burkina Faso. English and French. 24 and 26 pp.
ETH-86-S34/1	ETHIOPIA	Training for Mineral Exploration, Phase II. 25 pp., 2 maps.
GAB-87-001/1	GABON	Renforcement de la Direction de la géologie et de la recherche minière. French. 39 pp., 6 maps.
IND-84-011/1	INDIA	Groundwater Studies in the Kasai and Subarnarekha River Basins. 36 pp., 2 maps.
IND-88-013/1	INDIA	Training of Personnel in the Mineral Resources Sector. 21 pp.
IRA-88-003/1	ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN	National Transportation Planning System. 19 pp.
JAM-83-004/1	JAMAICA	National Water Resources Development Master Plan. 40 pp., 2 maps.
JAM-87-002/1	JAMAICA	Exploration and Development of Non-metallic Minerals. 27 pp., 1 map.
JAM-90-002/1	JAMAICA	Mineral Resources Development. 26 pp., 1 map.
ROK-87-005/1	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	Transportation Information Management System. 37 pp.
ROK-89-001/1	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	Computerized Geophysical Data Interpretation. 21 pp.

---

a/ Those reports that were still being processed at the end of 1992 are not listed.

LAO-86-003/1	LAOS	Muong Hom Integrated Rural Development Project, Phase II, 1987-1989. 19 pp., 1 map.
LES-87-005/1	LESOTHO	Economic Planning and Management. 18 pp.
MAG-80-012/1	MADAGASCAR	Topographie aérienne et études topographiques pour la réhabilitation du canal des Pangalanes. French. 18 pp.
MLW-80-30/1	MALAWI	Airborne Geophysical Survey and Strengthening of the Mineral Sector. 29 pp., 5 maps.
MAL-87-030/1	MALAYSIA	Mineral Development, Policy and Planning. 43 pp.
MOZ-86-023/1	MOZAMBIQUE	Assistance to the Ministry of Mineral Resources. 47 pp., 1 map.
NEP-87-006/1	NEPAL	Gold Exploration in Western Nepal. 27 pp., 5 maps.
OMA-87-027/1	OMAN	Social Development Programme, Phase III (1987-1991). 64 pp.
PAK-85-001/1	PAKISTAN	Gemstone Exploration and Beneficiation. 51 pp., 1 map.
POL-89-001/1	POLAND	Provision of State-of-the-art Geophysical Technology for Rockburst Prognosis in Coal Mines. 37 pp.
SRL-87-015/1	SRI LANKA	Macroeconomic, Sectoral and Subnational Planning. 15 pp.
VIE-85-004/1	VIET NAM	Rehabilitation of Cartographic Printing Facilities of the State Department of Geodesy and Cartography. 39 pp.
PDY-89-003/1	YEMEN	Mineral Planning. 38 pp., 1 map.
ZAM-86-009/1	ZAMBIA	Assistance in Development Planning to the Transport Planning Unit in the Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications. 39 pp.

B. Seminar reports

INT-88-PO9 Traitement des données d'un recensement par micro-ordinateur. 41 pp. French.

INT-88-R41 Water Resources Management Techniques for Small Islands. 364 pp.

INT-89-PO5 Population and Development. 152 pp.

INT-90-R75 Metropolitan Management with Special Reference to Urban Structure, Poverty and Environmental Protection. 63 pp.

INT-90-R76 The Role of the Public Sector in Promoting the Economic Development of Developing Countries. 75 pp.

INT-90-R77 Improving Revenue Administration in Developing Countries. 245 pp.

INT-90-R78 Size and Cost of the Civil Service: Reform Programmes in Africa. 112 pp.

INT-90-R79 Computerization of Government Accounting in Developing Countries. 109 pp.

INT-91-R29 Testing of Training Modules on Women, Water Supply and Sanitation. 87 pp. (with INSTRAW).

INT-91-R71 Role of Public Administration in Environmental Management, Vol. I. 46 pp.

INT-91-R71 Role of Public Administration in Environmental Management, Vol. II, 141 pp.

INT-91-R77 Interregional Workshop for Senior Cadres of National Recruitment Services in Spanish-speaking Developing Countries. 35 pp. (English version), 36 pp. (French version), 37 pp. (Spanish version).

INT-91-R78 La décentralisation en Afrique. 85 pp. French.

INT-91-R79 Foreign Aid Accountability: Perspectives of Donors and Recipients. 205 pp.

INT-91-X15 Harmonization of Donors' Aid Accountability Requirements. 25 pp.

INT-92-R71 EDP Auditing - Sharing Experiences, Opportunities and Challenges. 34 pp.

RAF-90-XO1 Nouvelles approches de la planification régionale. 186 pp. French.

UGA-88-PO2 Women, Population and Development. 217 pp.